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Daily Report

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Daily Report

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Ethiopia

EPLF Head Cites Government Losses at Mitsiwa

EA2903155090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 29 Mar 90

[Text] In an interview to the Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea, Comrade Isayas Afeworki, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], surveyed the political and military situation following the EPLF's crushing blow at Mitsiwa. During the interview, Comrade Isayas stated that in the battle, in which the Dergue lost 35,000 soldiers and three-quarters of its navy, the EPLF's intensive offensive brought a major benefit to the Eritrean people in the balance of forces and that due to the captured weapons, the EPLF has doubled the size of its arsenal.

With regard to the issue of peace, Comrade Isayas stated that the EPLF will not link the issue of peace with the balance of power, that the peace talks cannot be held and would be meaningless without the UN's participation, and that the EPLF will not participate without the UN. He went on to say that the EPLF was making efforts for the peace talks to continue in the UN's presence by removing the obstacles created by the Dergue.

In addition, Comrade Isayas stated that the Dergue, being careless about loss of life, had rejected the EPLF's suggestion that Mitsiwa Port and its facilities be utilized in relief services. Due to the Dergue's refusal, the EPLF was trying to ensure the transport of food relief to the starving people through cross-border operations using Mitsiwa.

Regarding the EPLF's reconstruction decree, Comrade Isayas said that since our liberated area [word indistinct] and the war is reaching a conclusion, he indicated that there was a vast reconstruction program [word indistinct] to improve the people's lives and reconstruct the country's economy, in which the people within the country and our refugees abroad can fully participate.

Finally, the comrade secretary general praised the Eritrean people's major contribution—sacrificing their lives, skills, and money—and asked them to continue cooperating in whatever way they can, so that we will achieve the remaining [word indistinct] in a short time.

Listeners, the complete interview will be broadcast after the news.

Says 5,300 Government Dead

EA0104112890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0530 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Heroes of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLF] have succeeded bravely in [word indistinct] to the broad attack launched by the enemy on the [words indistinct] from 28 March, and which is still continuing up to this moment, and have scored [words indistinct]

blows on its Armed Forces, inflicting great losses on them in equipment and men.

The losses of the occupation army up to yesterday totalled 13,300 dead and wounded: 5,300 were killed, and 8,000 wounded. Seven enemy tanks were destroyed and a vehicle with a mounted machine-gun was also destroyed.

Since the liberation of Mitsiwa by the people's army, the Ethiopian occupation army has been continuing suicidal attempts [words indistinct]. The total number of [words indistinct] since the liberation of Mitsiwa up to yesterday has reached (?26,025) men killed and wounded. Fifteen tanks were destroyed and five vehicles with machine-guns were destroyed. Four military aircraft were brought down. Two pilots were killed and a third was captured.

Rebels Claim Capture of 4 Towns in Welo, Shewa

EA3103134890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The Ethiopia People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] people's army has liberated the towns of Were Ilu [southern Welo region], Kara Michik, Meranya, and Alem [all in northern Shewa region] by annihilating the enemy forces between Guguf and Alem in Shewa.

On 23 March 1990, the EPRDF destroyed the enemy brigades stationed at Guguf and took control of the town. On 24 March, the EPRDF army carried out its offensive against the enemy stationed at Were Ilu, dispersed its force, and then took control of the town of Were Ilu. On 27 March, the EPRDF extended its offensive against the enemy stationed at Kara Michik and Meranya, annihilated the enemy, and took control of both places. Continuing its heroic offensive, on 28 March, the capital of Merhabete Province, Alem, was brought under the control of the heroic EPRDF army.

It has been learned that heavy losses, both human and material, have been inflicted on the enemy in this offensive. In this heavy fighting, carried out from 23 to 28 March, (Tebabit), Guguf, Were Ilu, Degolo, Kara Michik, Meranya, Rema, and Alem towns were brought under the control of the heroic EPRDF people's army.

In this fighting, which took place over more than 150 km, the annihilated enemy forces were the 264th Brigade of the 26th Army Division; four brigades of the First Army Division; the 1033rd Commando Brigade; and the 16th, First, 95th and Sixth Mechanized brigades.

The weakened brigades were the Second Special Commando, the 111th, the 113th, and 502nd Brigades, as well as the First Army Division and the 605th Advance Army Division. Furthermore, one MiG fighter plane was reduced to ashes during the fighting, it has been learned.

Listeners, we will release the details of this brilliant victory during our later programs.

Bomb Explodes at Addis Ababa Hilton

EA3103192290 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The Ministry of Interior today announced that TNT explosives planted by individuals at the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa exploded in the hotel's new underground toilets at 2025 [1725 GMT] yesterday and caused minor damage to the doors and windows.

The individuals who planted the explosives were immediately arrested and the necessary legal action has been taken against them, the ministry statement said.

2 Libyan Diplomats Expelled

AB3103164890 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 31 (AFP)—Ethiopia on Saturday ordered the expulsion within 48 hours of two Libyan diplomats for what it called "activities incompatible with their status" as members of the Embassy of Libya.

"Mr. 'Ali 'Abdallah 'Uwaydan and Mr. Saied S. Saied [names as received] are declared persona non grata effective March 31, 1990, for engaging in activities incompatible with their status as members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Addis Ababa," a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

"As such, their continued stay in Ethiopia would be prejudicial to the national security of Ethiopia," the statement added.

The stated cause for their expulsion, normally associated with spying, was not elaborated on in the statement. However, observers were quick to link the move to reports that two bombs went off in a new apartment wing of the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel Friday night.

Israeli Ambassador Meyer Joffe lives in the wing, and he was believed to be the main target of the still-unidentified attackers.

The explosions caused no loss of life or personal injuries. Though there was some damage.

The hotel administration kept a tight lid on the incident on Saturday, referring all questions to the manager, who was nowhere to be found.

The incendiary devices reportedly went off in one or more washrooms in the new wing.

Mr Joffe, contacted by telephone Saturday, said he had no knowledge of the incident on his floor, though it could have occurred in the lobby. He also referred all queries to the hotel management.

The area in question was sealed off, reporters were told. However, Hilton security staff were frisking hotel guests at the front door for the first time, and were using electronic devices.

One of the two Libyan diplomats ordered expelled, 'Ali 'Uwaydan, had press credentials but was listed simply as a member of the Libyan People's Bureau. Mr. Saied's name does not appear on the short list of the diplomatic register presently in circulation.

Addis Ababa in recent weeks has been accusing unnamed Arab states of stepping up military and logistics support for Eritrean and Tigray rebels fighting the government Army in the north. The allegations intensified after Ethiopia and Israel announced their decision to re-establish diplomatic relations after 16 years last November.

But the only indication that Libya was in fact one of those countries came nearly three weeks ago when university students demonstrated outside the Libyan and Sudanese embassies, demanding "Hands off Ethiopia." Addis Ababa and Tripoli were on the best of terms before 1986, when they were also cooperating in the economic field, running several joint ventures.

The strain in reactions came when Tripoli switched sides in April 1986, coming out in support of Sudan after former prime minister Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi returned to power.

The two diplomats order expelled have until 1500 GMT Monday to leave the country.

Kenya

President Moi 'Dismisses' Information Minister

AB0204110090 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Nairobi, April 2 (AFP)—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Monday dismissed his Information and Broadcasting Minister Waribu Kanja with immediate effect, the official KENYAN NEWS AGENCY (KNA) reported.

Mr. Kanja was replaced by former mayor for Nyeri and current member of parliament Tetu Nahashon Kanyi.

Mr. Kanja, a former independence freedom fighter, has recently been under fire for asking in parliament during a debate on the recent murder of Foreign Minister Robert Ouko: "Did we fight for freedom to eliminate one another?"

Somalia

Government Starts 'Biggest' Anti-Rebel Offensive

EA3103084190 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 30 Mar 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as though President Siad Barre has now decided to go all-out for a military solution to the civil war in the north of Somalia. The region has been in

turmoil since SNM [Somali National Movement] rebels launched a full-scale uprising in May 1988. The rebels attacked key centers such as Hargeysa, Burao, Borama, and even the port of Berbera. After a lull, there has recently been an upsurge of rebel activity, and now it seems the government is hitting back in a big way. From Mogadishu, Elizabeth Ohene telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] All the signs indicate that the government has launched the biggest military offensive in the north since the big battle of May 1988. Ground, air, and naval assaults were said to have been launched within the last 10 days. Highly-placed sources have told me that after the recent high-level government delegation, led by the minister of interior, went to the north, the government has decided to push for a military victory over the SNM. The Armed Forces chief of staff, General Masleh, the president's son, the naval commander, and other senior military officers have all been dispatched to the north to take personal charge of the fighting.

Heavy fighting is taking place along the Djibouti border, and the towns of Zeila, Lohaya, and Loya Adel have all been recaptured by government forces. There are no formal announcements that have been made of the fact as nobody had ever admitted, in the first place, that they had fallen. A short announcement on a local radio this morning only said that the Army commander had visited Zeila, which is supposed to be the code word here to mean that the town has been retaken.

It is almost impossible to assess the fortunes of the fighting from here because no briefings are ever given and nobody would answer any questions directly. There seemed, however, to be no doubt at all that the Somali troops are receiving a lot of help from members of the

Oromo Liberation Front, a rebel group fighting the Ethiopian Government. It's an open secret here that the Oromos fight alongside the Somalis, and indeed I myself heard a man described to me as a colonel in the Oromo Liberation Front say in a rather matter-of-fact way that in his division, Oromos outnumbered the Somalis.

The apparent size and scale of this new offensive would seem to dash whatever hope there might have been of reconciliation between the government and various fighting groups. As one diplomat here put it to me, the most positive news for the government's first fire in the north is the town of Burao. The people who have fled are returning. But even there, you can tell from the mood of the people, it is not reconciliation. They feel like an occupied people. [end recording]

Rebel Coalition Mounts 'All-Out' Attack

EA3103123590 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1630 GMT 30 Mar 90

[From "News Analysis"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The attack to capture Ceel Barde town by the gallant fighters of the Somali opposition forces was jointly launched by the Somali National Movement, the Somali Patriotic Movement, and the United Somali Congress. This shows that the fighters of the Somali opposition forces are all out to topple the Mogadishu regime, and that is their aim as they wage war inside the country to wrest power from Afweyneh [big mouth]. They look forward to marching into Mogadishu and completely clearing the so-called forces shielding the regime. The joint opposition forces are also going all out to pluck the tyrant Mohamed Siad Barre from the midst of the Somali people.

ANC Cancels Scheduled Talks With Government

*MB3103091790 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] says its scheduled talks with the government in Cape Town on the 11th of next month have been suspended.

A spokesman for the ANC, Mr Ahmed Kathrada, said in Johannesburg that the decision had been taken by the ANC's National Executive Committee in Lusaka in consultation with the organization's leaders in South Africa.

Mr. Kathrada said the reason for the suspension of the talks was the police shooting, as he put it, during the violence in Sebokeng near Vereeniging on Monday [26 March].

Mandela on 'Armed Struggle'

*MB3103135090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Bisho March 31 SAPA—Conditions that made necessary the ANC's [African National Congress] armed struggle were still in place, ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela told tens of thousands of people at a rally in Bisho on Saturday.

He said as far as negotiations were concerned the ANC had noted President de Klerk's sincerity.

"We say this must not lead us to ignore the harsh realities of apartheid. We are duty bound to the struggle and to the people to identify the obstacles to peace."

He said state violence continued in many parts of the country, "...in Sebokeng, Venda, Ikageng where seven activists have been brutally murdered by apartheid forces."

These conditions did not create a climate conducive to negotiations, Mr Mandela said. "There is no free political activity in the face of violence against the people and their democratic formations. We cannot ask our people to stop their self-defence against apartheid violence."

It was premature to end or suspend the armed struggle, Mr Mandela said.

He said the only way to advocate peace in SA was to create a suitable climate for negotiations, meet the demands of the Harare Declaration and end state violence against peaceful protest.

The ANC was committed to peace, he stressed.

He called on the government to demonstrate its commitment to peace by meeting the ANC's "reasonable demands".

"We must put an end to apartheid—it is fast plunging our country into chaos and waste."

ANC Military Ready for Struggle

*MB3103190290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg March 31 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), was ready and prepared to resume its armed struggle in the event of not reaching a political settlement with the government.

This statement by ANC stalwart, Mr Elias Motsoaledi, follows closely on Saturday's announcement by the ANC National Executive Committee in Lusaka that talks with the government scheduled for April 11 had been suspended.

Mr Motsoaledi was addressing a meeting of about 200 people in Alexandra Township, near Johannesburg, on Saturday. The meeting was called by the Alexandra Civic Organization (ACO) to discuss the ANC's Freedom Charter in relation to housing and land issues in Alexandra. The Alexandra Town Council earlier prohibited the meeting from being held in the local stadium.

Mr Motsoaledi said when the government called for the suspension of hostilities, the ANC's military wing did not place its weapons very far away. It could easily reach them when it resumed the armed struggle.

"The Boers are in trouble—on the one hand they are faced with MK—and with sanctions and the struggling masses on the other."

He said the people's fight for the repossession of land dated back to the arrival of whites in the country and they were still waging the war. They were prepared to die for the land—which did not mean a small piece of land but the whole African Continent, Mr Motsoaledi said.

The former Rivonia trialist said people in Natal were prepared to die for their freedom if "Gatsha (Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi) did not understand." [passage omitted]

ANC Statement on Postponement

*MB3103153590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1527 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Johannesburg March 31 SAPA—Herewith is the full statement of the ANC [African National Congress] calling off the April 11 meeting with the government:

"For the third time in as many weeks, the South African Police and Army have indulged in the unprovoked killing and maiming of defenceless demonstrators.

"On 26th March, less than seven days after the 30th anniversary of the notorious Sharpeville massacre in 1960, unarmed demonstrators in Sebokeng, engaged in a peaceful demonstration against the injustices of apartheid, were once again shot, resulting in the loss of more than 16 lives and injuries to an estimated 400 people.

"While the ANC and other formations of the democratic movement have made an explicit commitment to seeking a peaceful resolution of the South African conflict, no such undertaking has yet been made by the Pretoria regime.

"Under the present circumstances, the National Executive Committee [NEC] of the African National Congress, in consultation with Interim Leadership Core (ILC) in South Africa considers it ill-advised to proceed with arrangements to meet De Klerk and his colleagues on April 11.

"Effective from this moment, all arrangements for this meeting stand suspended. The NEC shall convene a special sitting to review the situation within five days. The South African Government was informed of the decision on Friday, March 30.

"The ANC once again reiterates that the people of South Africa have the right to assemble and demonstrate in support of their just demands. We claim this as an inalienable right, not as a favour conceded by the regime at its discretion.

"We call upon our people to continue their all-round mass struggle:

- For a democratic South Africa,
- For the creation of an atmosphere of free political activity,
- For an end to the Bantustan system, township councils and other unrepresentative institutions,
- For a living wage,
- For reasonable rents, decent housing and improved living conditions, and
- Against all other manifestations of apartheid.

"Effective and disciplined struggle requires strong co-ordinated organisation. Let us therefore join the ANC and build it into a powerful mass peoples movement and consolidate the unity of all anti-apartheid forces.

"The ANC calls upon the South African authorities to make an explicit and open commitment to peace in the country by taking demonstrative action to bring the trigger-happy police, vigilantes and other perpetrators of this violence to justice with all deliberate speed. The ANC calls upon all peace-loving South Africans to act together in this moment of crisis to put an end to this bloodshed so that we can collectively create a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa."

De Klerk Rejects ANC Reason

MB3103181590 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says criticism of police actions, such as that at Sebokeng on Monday [26 March], should not have led to the withdrawal of the ANC [African National Congress] from the talks which the organization was to have held with government on 11 April.

Speaking at the Transvaal Youth Congress of the National Party, in Naboomspruit, President de Klerk said that he had been informed late yesterday afternoon by the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, that the the ANC was withdrawing from the talks.

The shooting at Sebokeng had been cited as the main reason.

Mr. de Klerk said that the reasons given amounted to criticism of police action. He did not wish to comment on the merits of the incident until he had studied the complete report on it.

Mr. de Klerk said that, if for argument sake the criticism had been justified, this still should not have stood in the path of the meeting. He pointed out that such meetings, after all, could have prevented such incidents occurring in the future. Indeed, this should be the primary objective of such talks now.

President de Klerk went on to say that the government was deeply concerned about the widespread violence being committed by ANC supporters, as well as others. He said that this was one of the points that the government had intended to bring up on 11 April.

Mr. de Klerk indicated that he would say more on the matter on Monday.

Further De Klerk Comments

MB0104065490 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] The state president, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, says unbridled protest politics hold serious dangers for the process of peaceful reform and offer no solution to South Africa's problems. Addressing the Transvaal Youth Congress of the National Party near Naboomspruit, Mr. De Klerk said protest politics worked in favor of lawlessness and crime, and encouraged polarization and violence.

He warned all demonstrators, whether white or black, who were openly inflaming racial hatred that they were playing with fire. He appealed to all South Africans to strive for peace and understanding, and to respect the right of all citizens to organize themselves politically. He invited all those engaged in protest politics to join in the government's reform and negotiation initiatives.

President de Klerk said events such as the legalization of the ANC [African National Congress] and other organizations had led to the unrealistic perception that the ANC was about to take over power in the country. He said he was surprised, above all, that the perception had affected businessmen, who were now worrying about the safety of their interests in South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said all that the legalization of these organizations meant was that a just process designed to lead to negotiation had been initiated. At the same time, the lawful government would remain in power and continue to govern by the laws of the country. He said

that after the negotiations, constitutional proposals would be tested in a constitutional way among the electorate.

Mr de Klerk said that criticism of police action, such as that at Sebokeng on Monday, should not have led to the withdrawal of the ANC from the talks which the organization was to have held with the government on the 11th of this month. He declined to comment on the merits of the incident until he had studied a complete report on it.

Democrats' Malan Urges Reconsideration

*MB3103113290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Johannesburg March 31 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Saturday reacted to the ANC [African National Congress] suspension of talks with the government scheduled for April 11, saying the shootings at Sebokeng did not warrant suspension of the meeting.

DP co-leader Mr Wynand Malan said by telephone it was a very early setback for the process of negotiations.

"Although setbacks were to be expected and were still expected, the reason advanced as the shooting at Sebokeng does not warrant the cancellation of the April 11 meeting."

"This can be dealt with by the appointment of a judicial commission to which both the government and the ANC could appoint a member.

"The DP appeals to both the government and the ANC to do everything within their power to get the process started," Mr Malan concluded.

Zach de Beer Favors Reconsideration

*MB3103093090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0923 GMT 31 Mar 90*

[Text] Cape Town March 31 SAPA—Co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said it was his heartfelt hope that the ANC [African National Congress] would think again about its decision to call off negotiations with the state president, and that it would do so quickly.

"While the shooting at Sebokeng was a deplorable episode, it can be no excuse for breaking off talks, as could any other of the acts of violence that have been perpetrated all over the country," Dr de Beer told SAPA.

"Without negotiations for a new Constitution, the prospects for our country are extremely bleak. One can only express the heartfelt hope that the ANC will think again, and quickly too."

Mandela To Meet De Klerk After Natal Visit

*MB0104181090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1806 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Excerpt] Port Elizabeth April 1 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela said on Sunday he was prepared to meet President De Klerk to discuss the violence sweeping the country but would not lead a formal delegation in talks with the government.

At a media conference after a massive rally near Port Elizabeth—attended by a crowd estimated to number more than 300,000—he indicated he would meet President de Klerk after a visit to Natal on Monday [2 April] and Tuesday next week. [passage omitted]

Meeting Set for 5 Apr

*MB0204094590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 2 Apr 90*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Durban April 2 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela and three advisors will meet President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday [5 April] at 4pm [1400 GMT]

Dr. Mandela made a phone call to constitutional development minister Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, from the Louis Botha Airport in Durban on Monday morning shortly after arriving in Natal, bound for a tour of Pietermaritzburg's troubled townships. Dr. Mandela made the telephone call from the airport's information counter as a crowd of journalists and supporters hung over his shoulder.

Those there to meet him included Mr. Walter Sisulu, ANC internal leader, UDF [United Democratic Front] co-President Archie Gumede and the ANC's Natal representative Harry Gwala.

Dr. Mandela looked well and he and his colleagues embraced happily.

Shortly before Dr. Mandela arrived, Mr. Sisulu told SAPA that Dr. Mandela would not be meeting KwaZulu leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said Dr. Mandela was due to spend two days in the province. "He is here just to see this troubled spot," Mr. Sisulu said.

Dr. Mandela told Dr. Viljoen that he would be bringing three advisors with him to Thursday's meeting. The venue for the meeting is still not known.

Mr. Sisulu, who headed the envoy which met Mr. Mandela at the airport, has been in Natal since Saturday.

The envoy left the airport for Imbali township near Pietermaritzburg.

Mandela Interviewed on Policies

LD0104140890 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH
in English 1 Apr 90 p 18

[Interview with Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, by Lord Nicholas Bethell in Johannesburg; date not given: "Mandela: the Struggle Must Go On"]

[Text] [Question] Is it not now time for the ANC [African National Congress] to abandon its armed struggle against the South African government?

[Answer] No, the struggle is still on. When I went to jail in 1962 I had no vote. Now I am out after 27 years and I still have no vote. That is the reality. And the government has not complied with the preconditions that we set for a truce. Apart from the unbanning of the ANC, which the government has done, we have demanded the right of all political exiles to return. We are talking about thousands of our people. We want to consult these exiles and we cannot do so if they are abroad. The government has refused to grant them a general amnesty.

There are also about 500 of our people still in prison. We cannot consult them either. Generally speaking, we cannot have proper consultations under a state of emergency. It therefore seems to us that there has been no change in the fundamental policies of the government.

I personally consider Mr de Klerk to be an honest man, that he intends to carry out what he says. But before we give up arms or invite the international community to change their South African policy, he must do something to show a fundamental and irreversible change of intent.

You must understand that the armed struggle is purely defensive. We have suffered massacres at the government's hands, massacres that would not conceivably be imposed on the white population. The government's relation with us was one of sheer brutality. And when in the early 1960s they closed all political channels to us, banned our organisation, arrested our leaders, what could we do but resort to violence?

If the Western world has reservations about violence, they must provide us with an alternative. If they come up with such an alternative, we are prepared to examine it.

And I believe that they should maintain sanctions, indeed intensify them.

[Question] So what is your aim?

[Answer] One man, one vote. The same as in your country. I am aware of the fears of white South Africans that the realisation of one man, one vote might result in the domination of the whites by blacks. It is a fear which we must address.

A document which I handed to the government before I met State President Botha last July raised this question specifically, that the fears of the whites must be addressed.

In this negotiation process, the ANC and the government will have to compromise, because you don't enter negotiations if you are not prepared to compromise. I stressed that point very much.

[Question] You have spoken about blacks and whites sharing power. Would you consider a system of separate electoral rolls for blacks and whites?

[Answer] No, because the perception that would then arise among our people would be that, in so far as the West is concerned, they are prepared for democracy on the basis of one man, one vote, but not as far as South Africa is concerned.

The democratic principle is the only answer and we are saying that one man, one vote follows the same principle which is adopted in England. The only difference is that we have a large and important minority whose fears must be addressed.

This is why I favour a bill of rights, which would be above politics and give every citizen protection through the courts, if necessary against the government.

The first democratic government that is formed must contain representatives of every population group. This will inspire confidence that we now have a new government which has ceased to think in terms of colour. There will then be no need to think in terms of separate rolls.

We don't want to do anything to perpetuate racialism. In Britain you have a minority of blacks, but there is no talk of separate rolls. In America you have got a substantial group of blacks, but no talks of separate rolls. That is the proper way.

[Question] What about the problem of the economic disparity between white and black people?

[Answer] People have been disturbed by the statement I made about nationalisation. It happened because of an interview given to a newspaper (THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH) by a friend of mine, Richard Maponya, a very wealthy black businessman. He is married to my cousin. He visited me in Victor Verster prison and then he said: "Mr Mandela has turned his back on nationalisation".

You must understand that our policy on this was set out in the Freedom Charter as far back as 1959. So this quotation of what I was supposed to have said could have created a storm amongst my own people. Especially the ANC.

So I issued a statement in which I merely reaffirmed our policy: "The nationalisation of the mines, the financial institutions and monopoly industries is the fundamental policy of the ANC and it is inconceivable that we will ever change this policy."

I was replying to a specific statement that was made about me. That is what led to this hue and cry. Now, in the first place, there is a misunderstanding over the history of this country. The economy of this country is

based partly on nationalisation. The railways, the post office, South African Airways, are all in the public sector. The steel industry was only privatised towards the end of last year.

So what is wrong with saying that we will nationalise the mines, financial institutions and other monopoly industries? Especially if we plan to leave the rest of the economy based on free enterprise, on a market economy? And then on nationalisation itself. We don't propose to force it down the throats of the people. We will have a referendum on things of this nature.

[Question] That would be unusual. Is nationalisation a matter of such importance to you?

[Answer] There will be a referendum on nationalisation. We could not embark on something of such importance without consulting the people.

Any government, you know, which takes decisions above the heads of the people must either be unpopular or must fall.

We want businessmen in this country to remain. We want businessmen to support us. And we will discuss this issue with them—how nationalisation should be structured. I mean, it can take the form of the government having 51 per cent of a particular industry. It may actually have 40 per cent of that industry, with other interests allowed to take shares.

The government may even have 33 per cent of the shares in a particular company and make sure that the others are divided, so that no one's block of shares is larger than the government's.

You see, the ownership of wealth in this country has been linked with racialism, with apartheid. It is the whites who own the resources of the country as well as all the political power.

The organisation that represents black businessmen in this country has condemned privatisation because they argue that this is a means of ensuring that the wealth of the country will remain in white hands permanently, so that when Africans enter government, the wealth of the country is no longer controlled by the government, but by private individuals.

[Question] Surely taxation is the most important means of dealing with disparities of wealth?

[Answer] We welcome assistance given to the private sector, but we would prefer to control, to have a say in the control of the work of the country, because the ugly problems which face us cannot be tackled merely through measures of taxation. We must have a share in control of wealth of the country.

What we want is an equitable distribution of the wealth of the country and nationalisation must just be understood to be one strategy in that grand aim.

[Question] You are aware of the risk of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs?

[Answer] Yes, that is why we will only nationalise the mines, the financial institutions and the monopoly industries. It will be a true mixed economy.

[Question] And you are not thinking in terms either of a one-party state, or of a Marxist state?

[Answer] Oh, no, we're not thinking in terms of a one-party state.

[Question] Or of a Marxist state?

[Answer] No, the ANC is not a Marxist organisation. We have got an alliance with the Communist party and that alliance has been there since the 1920s.

It has been defended by Africans who themselves were anti-Communists in the 1940s, when we young ANC members wanted the Communists driven out of the organization.

Just as in Britain, France and other European countries, Communists are allowed to be elected to parliament, we allowed them in our ANC parliament here. This is our tradition.

So in the 1940s we young people who wanted them thrown out were defeated. And the Communists themselves in the ANC never opened their mouths. It was our leaders, who got their education in America, England and Germany who insisted on keeping them in the ANC.

Any African who is against apartheid, no matter what his individual views are, is entitled to join the ANC.

And we have kept that tradition. There is no idea of establishing a Communist state from the point of view of the ANC. But we respect the alliance between the ANC and the party.

[Question] On British television recently you spoke of Western leaders not having had the courage to do what Mr Gorbachev has done in Russia, to admit their system's faults. What did you mean?

[Answer] I had in mind an historical re-evaluation by the West of its role in Africa and the developing world. A confession. A mea culpa. An admission by Western spokesman that through colonialism, the system of imperialism, they brought untold suffering on millions of people in the so-called non-aligned world. And no single leader from the West has made this confession, as far as I know.

I said that Mr Gorbachev has at least had the courage and honesty to admit his system's faults. I am not today in a position to comment on what is going on in Eastern Europe.

I am, however, going to visit the Soviet Union and try to understand what is going on there. I will be prepared to face the world on that particular question after I have been.

[Question] When I was at school, I was taught to be proud of the British Empire.

[Answer] You were not the only person. We ourselves, you see, grew up saying that we belonged to the British Empire, on which the sun never sets.

[Question] You would concede, I suppose, that there were some good things that the British did?

[Answer] Oh, yes, no doubt, no doubt. We appreciate their love of democracy. In colonial times, in this part of the world, when the British were putting pressure on you, the best place to run away to was Britain itself.

We have to admit though that through its imperialist system Britain brought about untold suffering of millions of people. And this is an historical fact. To be able to admit this would increase the respect, you know, which we have for British institutions.

When you are in Britain, there is hardly any country which is as democratic. It is a fully democratic country—Britain itself. Where we attack her is over her policies towards the non-aligned world, towards Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

[Question] You would say that, while there were some things that were good, British influence generally here was very negative?

[Answer] Yes, that's the argument that I would endorse.

[Question] Yet you have a certain feeling for Britain?

[Answer] Certainly, no problem. Not only that, I would like to settle this problem with Mrs Thatcher. But she has to understand that she has created difficulties for me, because I have an organisation, I have a national executive, I am the deputy president and I must be exemplary in following, in respecting the views of this organisation.

These are men who conducted the struggle over the last 30 years and who have now placed our organisation in a position where we have the hope that a democratic South Africa is just round the corner.

And I must respect therefore their feelings. And they have got definite feelings on the question of the unilateral action of Mrs Thatcher.

She has spoilt my plans because I did feel that when I come out I will be able to see Mrs Thatcher, she would be the very first person I would see, and I would urge her that we must work for the improvement of relations between the ANC and the British Government.

I respect her, you know, very much. And I had the confidence that because of her strength of will, because of her honesty, because of her opposition to apartheid, that we would be able to make a deal.

[Question] Was there a mix-up over your meeting with Mr Hurd in Namibia?

[Answer] We regretted the fact that Mrs Thatcher decided to send Mr Hurd to South Africa. There was no reference to us on this point. I saw Sir Robin Renwick, your ambassador in Cape Town, and asked him to appeal to Mrs Thatcher not to send Mr Hurd to this country. I asked him to arrange a telephone call for me to speak to Mrs Thatcher about it, but he never came back to me.

The first time I saw Mr Hurd was in Namibia at the stadium where they were installing Mr Nujoma as president. They wanted to make an appointment for the following day, but it was too late. My two days in Namibia were full of appointments from 9am till 11 o'clock in the evening. I would have seen Mr Hurd as I saw Mr Baker, Mr Shevardnadze, Mr Genscher and other foreign ministers, but they left it too late.

[Question] Do you plan to attend the Labour Party Conference?

[Answer] Yes I have accepted that invitation. And if the Conservative party invites me to their conference, I will go.

I am not choosing sides at all. If the Conservative party wants to invite me to their conference, there is no reason why I should not go. I am not choosing between the Labour Party and the Conservative party. That is for the people of Britain.

As far as I am concerned, I will be dealing with the government in power and that is why I regret very much that the way in which Mrs Thatcher's government is acting. It makes it difficult for me to carry out the provisional plans I had intended. But I hope that Mrs Thatcher will be patient, so that we can work this out and reach some agreement without any repercussions.

I understand their enormous importance, and I would like her to be an ally rather than an enemy. I would like us to remove the strained relations between ourselves and Mrs Thatcher. When I go to the Labour Party conference, I would certainly hope to see Mrs Thatcher during that visit. There can be no doubt about that. The only problem is just this April 16 and I'm sorting out this problem with the ANC national executive.

The ANC is addressing the question of unity of all the anti-apartheid forces. We think the atmosphere is very ideal for this purpose. We are also trying to rectify the problem that has arisen with the Jewish community. What I said was not fully reported.

Meanwhile I would like sanctions to be maintained and intensified, because nothing has changed as far as the government's policy is concerned. De Klerk is making good noises and I believe personally that he means what he says. I would like to give him a chance to carry out his declarations.

Mozambique

Chissano Accepts 'Immediate' Talks With Renamo

LD0104012490 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] The Mozambican Government wants to enter into immediate talks with Renamo, Mozambique National Resistance. In an interview given in Maputo for Portuguese television, President Joaquim Chissano said that contacts are underway to establish the venue for the negotiations. The date and the composition of the Mozambican delegation will be decided later.

Joaquim Chissano also said that the Mozambican Government has dropped the precondition of a cease-fire and stressed that no reasons now exist for the war to continue.

Chissano said that Maputo's stance has already been conveyed to the Zimbabwean and Kenyan mediators and he is now awaiting Renamo's response.

The Mozambican president, who recently visited the United States, will soon be paying a visit to Portugal.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Claims Victory; Parliament Results Noted

ZANU-PF Wins 14 Seats Unopposed

MB3103133990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1335 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—The ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front] has already won 14 of the 119 parliamentary seats it contested in the three-day general election with its candidates being declared duly elected after standing unopposed.

Nine of the 14 stood unopposed on nomination day while the other five benefitted from the withdrawal of opposition candidates from the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM), ZIANA news agency reports.

Those duly elected are:

1. Mabel Chinomona—Mutoko North, (Mashonaland East).
2. Alois Mangwende—Murehwa North, (Mashonaland East).
3. David Karimanzira—Murehwa South, (Mashonaland East).
4. Baines Mupezeni—Mudzi (Mashonaland East).
5. Border Gezi—Centenary (Mashonaland Central).
6. Chen Chimutengwende—Chiweshe, (Mashonaland Central).
7. Ephraim Chafesuka—Guruve, (Mashonaland Central).
8. Donald Nyamaropa—Shamva, (Mashonaland Central).
9. George Mudukuti—Masvingo North, (Masvingo).

10. Eddison Zvobgo—Masvingo South, (Masvingo).
11. Aaron Baloyi—Chiredzi South, (Masvingo).
12. Gabriel Machinga—Bikita East, (Masvingo).
13. Titus Maluleke—Chiredzi/Zaka, (Masvingo).
14. Ketina Mudamburi—Chivi North, (Masvingo).

Voting for a parliamentary candidate in Manicaland's Chimanimani District, the 120th constituency has been postponed because the election directorate "discovered" on election day that the ballot papers did not have the names and symbols of contesting candidates. A by-election is scheduled to be held later.

Zimbabwe's new parliament would have 150 seats made up of 120 constituent members, eight provincial governors, 12 presidential nominations and 10 traditional chiefs.

New provincial governors have already been appointed by President Robert Mugabe and begin their two-year terms tomorrow, April 1.

ZANU-PF Wins Karoi

MB3103140490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1347 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—ZANU (PF) Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] candidate Edgar Kwenda has been elected Karoi member of Parliament with effect from today after winning an election in which 6,483 people voted from a registered 35,823.

Registrar General Tobaiwa Mudede said when he announced the first results of Zimbabwe's first direct presidential and general elections today that President Robert Mugabe received 5,548 votes while his rival chairman for the Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) Edgar Tekere received 748 votes in the Karoi constituency.

Mudede said Kwenda, ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West provincial chairman, received 5,432 votes while ZUM candidate Tommy Charewa received 696.

Of the 6,483 parliamentary votes for the constituency, 355 were spoiled while 371 of the 6,667 presidential votes were spoiled, Mudede said. Counting of votes which started this morning is continuing and Mudede said he would announce results on an hourly basis.

Kwenda has been MP for Karoi since the 1985 general elections.

ZANU-PF Wins Zvimba

MB3103145490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1451 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Murombedzi March 31 SAPA—The ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] candidate for Zvimba Sabina Mugabe has won the parliamentary seat after polling 8,008 votes to beat Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) candidate Esau Chakupe who got 525 votes in a constituency which has

42,711 registered voters. Sabina Mugabe told ZIANA news agency that President Robert Mugabe polled 8,010 votes while ZUM Chairman Edgar Tekere got 552 votes in the Zvimba constituency.

She said there were 355 spoilt papers in the parliamentary votes and 291 spoilt papers among the presidential votes. A total of 8,888 votes were cast for the parliamentary candidates while 8,853 were cast for the presidential candidates.

Sabina Mugabe who is President Mugabe's sister and also ZANU (PF) member of Central Committee, immediately promised the people of Zvimba a sound development plan to solve problems like unemployment, shortage of schools and the failure rate of school children in the constituency.

"We will sit down with my electorate and work a sound and effective development plan for Svimba," said an elated Sabina Mugabe.

Meanwhile ZANU (PF) youths are celebrating the victory by running around the Growth Point singing revolutionary songs. Sabina Mugabe has been a member of parliament for Makonde East since 1985.

ZANU-PF Wins 6 More Constituencies

MB3103172290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1718 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—Herewith are more election results in Zimbabwe.

Ngezi Constituency election results.
Fredrick Mugangwavari (ZANU-PF) 8,223
Loveson Tapera (ZUM) 400
Spoilt papers 416
Total votes cast 9,039
Fredrick Mugangwavari is now MP [member of parliament] for Ngezi.

Tsholotsho:
Amos Mkwanzani (ZANU-PF) 19,993
Elliot Mlotshwa (ZUM) 1,936
Spoilt papers 2,099
Total votes cast 24,028
Amos Mkwanzani is now MP for Tsholotsho

Zengeza:
Benjamin Moyo (ZANU-PF) 16,370
Simon Mapengo (ZUM) 7,646
Spoilt papers 2,139
Total votes cast 26,156
Benjamin Moyo is MP for Zengeza.

Mhondoro:
Felix Muchemwa (ZANU-PF) 10,610
Douglas Chanakira (ZUM) 1,488
Spoilt papers 609
Total Votes cast 12,707
Felix Muchemwa has been elected MP for Mhondoro.

Mutare South:

Lazarus Nzarayebani (ZANU-PF) 10,520
Christopher Zimunya (ZUM) 3,935
Spoilt papers 1,181
Total votes cast 15,636
Lazarus Nzarayebani is MP for Mutare South.

Mutare North:
Opah Muchinguri (ZANU-PF) 14,165
Giles Mutsekwa (ZUM) 13,484
David Mungunyana (ZANU-Ndonga) (1,491
Spoilt papers 1,533
Total votes cast 30,673
Opah Muchinguri is MP for Mutare North.

ZANU-PF Wins 27 Seats 'So Far'

MB3103175990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1751 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—The ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] has so far won 27 seats in the national assembly, according to election results announced in Harare on Saturday evening, reports Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA. Fourteen were won uncontested.

One-hundred-and-nineteen seats were being contested in the three-day elections which ended on Friday [30 March].

There are, however, delays in the announcement of parliamentary results.

The presidential election results are also being released at the same time as parliamentary results.

So far, ZANU (PF) President Robert Mugabe is leading by 321,027 votes to ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] leader Edgar Tekere's 69,404.

Makonde, Gweru Election Results

MB0104050090

[Editorial Report] Johannesburg SAPA in English on 31 March and 1 April transmits the following results in Zimbabwe's parliamentary/presidential elections. Results are listed by constituency. SAPA transmission time and date follows each item.

MAKONDE CENTRAL

"ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] candidate for Makonde Central, Nathan Shamuyarira, has won the parliamentary seat for the constituency when he polled 23,430 of the total 28,679 votes cast, Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reported on Saturday evening." (31 Mar, 2017 GMT)

GWERU CENTRAL

"ZANU (PF) Vice-President Simon Muzenda won the Gweru Central constituency after polling 14,083 votes. His main rival, ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] national organising Secretary Patrick Kombayi, who is

also nursing injuries sustained after a shoot-out five days before the elections, polled 5,234 votes." (31 Mar, 2022 GMT)

Unity Movement Wins Mutare Central

MB0104050590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2132 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—The ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] has lost another seat. Mutare Central was won by the ZUM, [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] making it the second lost seat after Chipinge South went to ZANU (Ndonga), reports Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA.

This is ZUM's first seat and covers the area once represented by ZUM leader Edgar Tekere in the last parliament.

ZUM candidate Daniel Sithole polled 9058 to beat ZANU (PF) candidate Zororo Duri, who got 8700 votes.

Harare, Chivi, Insiza, Gokwe Results

MB0104053590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2217 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—The ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] accumulated more seats with some of its parliamentary candidates winning in several constituencies but with a low turn-out of voters, the ZIANA news agency reports.

Harare South:

Smith Marara (ZANU PF) 15,100,
David Gomo (ZUM) [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] 8156,
James Chitungo (Ndonga) 1203,
Spoiled papers 1303,
Total Votes cast 25,762.
Marara declared MP [member of Parliament].

Chivi South:

Paradza Mandebvu (ZANU PF) 18,834,
Munashe Wamango (ZUM) 767,
Spoiled papers 767,
Total 20,368.
Mandebvu declared MP.

Insiza:

Naison Ndlovu (ZANU PF) 13,660,
Newman Ndlela (ZUM) 2560,
Spoiled papers 1628,
Total 17,848.
Ndlovu declared MP.

Gokwe West:

George Marange (ZANU PF) 8812,
Jokomaya Chirairo (ZUM) 749,
Spoiled papers 467,
Total 10,028.
Marange declared MP.

Mberengwa East:

Richard Hove (ZANU PF) 21,632,
Ben Shumba (ZUM) 1004,
Spoiled papers 719,
Total 23,355.
Hove declared MP.

Gweru North:

Cyril Ndebele (ZANU PF) 16,788,
Peggy Mudonhi (ZUM) 1211,
Titus Chikandi (UANC) [United African National Council] 520,
Spoiled papers 845,
Total 19,364.
Ndebele declared MP.

Unity Movement Wins Chipinge North Seat

MB0104050890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2315 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] has conceded three seats to minority parties although it has effectively won the country's second post-independence general election, the ZIANA news agency reports.

The party has now won 84 seats out of 87 declared.

ZANU (Ndonga) won Chipinge South, while ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] has won Mutare Central and Chipinge North, where Mr Gordon Mashakavanhu beat ZANU (PF)'s Mr Joseph Mzite and ZANU (Ndonga)'s Mr Goodson Sithole.

Mr Mashakavanhu polled 10,087, Mr Mzite 7065, Mr Sithole 5065 votes.

Mugabe Consolidates Lead

MB0104052090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2304 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Harare March 31 SAPA—Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] first secretary, Mr Robert Mugabe, is consolidating his lead in the first ever presidential election in independent Zimbabwe, the ZIANA news agency reports.

He has now received 1,750,926 votes to ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] leader Edgar Tekere's 365,149.

Mr Tekere's votes now account for 17.3 per cent of the votes from 106 constituencies whose results were announced soon after midnight.

His party has also won two seats in the parliamentary elections.

Results on presidential elections from the remaining 13 constituencies and 32 parliamentary constituencies are expected at about 10.00am [0800 GMT] on Sunday.

Mugabe Congratulated on 'Victory'

*MB0104130890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1259 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Text] Harare April 1 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe received a resounding welcome when his plane touched down at Harare International Airport on Sunday afternoon his return from celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) held in Lusaka, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Pres Mugabe, who left on Saturday [31 March] evening, was welcomed by members of ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Women's League who carried placards of congratulations for his party's resounding victory in the just ended general elections.

The president, who was accompanied by Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development Mr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Transport Mr Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement Minister David Karimanzira, met with other heads of state and governments from Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland and Namibia in the Zambian Capital.

At the airport, the women led by Mrs Sally Mugabe, the president's wife who is also the party's secretary for women's affairs, sang and ululated in congratulating Mr Mugabe for winning all but three of the seats out of the contested 119 parliamentary seats.

In a brief address to the crowd, Mr Mugabe thanked the Women's League whom he said had campaigned vigorously for the party.

He also invited the women's and youth league members to attend a press conference he is scheduled to address at State House this afternoon.

Mugabe Extends 'Hand of Reconciliation'

*MB0104181790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1815 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Text] Harare April 1 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe extended a hand of reconciliation to Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) leader Edgar Tekere on Sunday, inviting him to return to the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party, the domestic news agency ZIANA reported.

President Mugabe extended the invitation while addressing a press conference after his return from a Southern African Development Coordination Conference summit in Lusaka where he and fellow leaders celebrated the tenth anniversary of the founding of the organisation.

Answering a question on whether he would welcome the ZUM leader should he decide to return to ZANU (PF),

he said: "The party is open. If he wants to retrace his steps it's up to him. But he has to decide. We can't make up his mind for him."

Asks Refrain from Violence

*MB0104182590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1823 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Text] Harare April 1 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe on Sunday appealed to ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] supporters to refrain from violence following their resounding victory in the general election, the domestic news agency ZIANA reported.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Mugabe urged his supporters to be "as responsible as possible." He made the appeal when answering a question as to whether he thought post-election violence would erupt as happened after the 1985 general elections. He said minor incidents could occur.

He urged opposition parties to operate "in a peaceful and non-violent and absolutely democratic way".

Later, he told the ZANU (PF) Women's League to bring back people who had joined other parties, whom he said might have been misguided by empty promises. "Talk to them nicely. Some of them are young and might have been enticed by promises of beer," he told the women.

Criticizes BBC on Election Reporting

*MB0104193790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1935 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Text] Harare April 1 SAPA—The British Broadcasting Corporation has been accused of decampaigning against ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front], ZIANA national news agency reports. The accusation was levelled at the BBC by Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, at a press conference on Sunday.

He was reacting to a question asked by a reporter from the BBC about the low voter turnout and whether he thought it showed the people's attitude to the party's policies.

Mr Mugabe said the BBC did not cherish the party's policies and added that "our people accept our policies, pure and simple".

"Whatever philosophical notions the British might have, we don't want any division."

He said during the elections, the BBC had blown out of proportion minor incidents involving rival parties.

"How much violence, apart from the shooting incident, was there to talk about? Look at the discreditable and absolutely dishonourable way the BBC has gone about our elections," said Mugabe. "It's a shame."

Mugabe Comments on Election, Figures

*MB0104195090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1946 GMT 1 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] Harare April 1 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe romped home to a resounding election victory on Sunday vowing to create a one party state as defeated parties geared up for the 1995 elections, the domestic news agency ZIANA reported.

"It is a mandate for all our policies including a one-party state," he told a news conference soon after his return from a Southern African Development Coordination Conference summit in Lusaka.

President Mugabe, Zimbabwean leader since independence in 1980, received 78.3 per cent of the presidential poll, but almost half of the 4.8 million electorate failed to vote.

At the news conference he said: "if we get to a state where we feel the moment has come to for us to establish a one party state, we will do so...with a clear conscience and with the people's support." [passage omitted]

President Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Party won 116 of the 120 seats in parliament, with two seats going to the rival ZUM [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] Party and the third to the smaller ZANU (Ndonga) party, with voting in the other constituency being postponed as ballot papers did not bare the names of candidates. [passage omitted]

Mr Tekere's 413,840 votes represent 16 per cent of the total 2,587,204 votes cast in the presidential election and 20.7 per cent of Mugabe's total.

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